

The Polynesian.

Vol. 8.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851.

No. 4.

The Polynesian.

Is published weekly at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Is.
EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR.

TERMS.

One copy per annum, in advance, \$6.00
One copy six months, in advance, 3 50
Single copies, 12 1-2

Rates of Advertising.

One square, (16 lines) first insertion, \$1.00
One square (16 lines) each continuance, 25
Three quarters of a square (12 lines) first insertion, 75
Three quarters of a square (12 lines) each continuance, 12 1-2
Half square (8 lines or less) first insertion, 50
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Subscription to the Polynesian is payable invariably in advance.
No transient advertisements will be inserted, unless prepaid.

HOUSES, LAND, &c.

REAL ESTATE.—Bargains!—Three dwelling houses with large lots, situated in the central portion of the city. For sale on reasonable terms. Enquire of C. C. HARRIS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, A VALUABLE BUSINESS situated in a fine district of Maui. The receipts average (\$1000) one thousand dollars per month at a profit of fifty to seventy five per cent. The purchaser would be required to take the stock and fixtures, and not less than (\$1800) would have to be paid down. For further particulars apply to B. F. Bolles & Co., Lahaina. nov. 25-29

FOR SALE close to the beach fronting on Kalia and Merchant streets, in the following lots fronting on Merchant street:
No. 1, 40 ft 3 in front, 87 ft 10 in back.
No. 2, 40 ft 3 in front, 101 ft 8 in back.
No. 3, 40 ft 3 in front, 108 ft 6 in back.
No. 4, 40 ft 3 in front, 41 ft back.
No. 5, 44 ft 11 in front on Merchant st.
do 41 ft front on Kalia street.
Fronting on Kalia street.
No. 6, 41 ft front, 85 ft 2 in back. Sold.
No. 7, 41 ft front, 85 ft 2 in back.
Apply to STARKEY, JANION & CO.
Honolulu, Sept. 26-30

NOTICE. The undersigned having received the appointment of Agent for the disposition of His Majesty's Private Lands, hereby gives notice to all persons who may from time to time wish to lease portions of the same, that it will be proper to address their applications to the undersigned at his office in the Palace.
CHARLES GORDON HOPKINS.
Feb 2 38-41

REAL ESTATE for sale or lease for a term of years.—Seven acres of land well fenced with a stone wall, together with a good wooden building, cook house, &c., situated in Maunaloa valley. Enquire at the National Hotel. 44-45 J. BOOTH.

TO LEASE for a term of years.—Six acres of land on Waikiki Plains, near the residence of Wm. Jarrett. It is well situated for a hospital or any other of that character. Enquire at the National Hotel. 44-45 J. BOOTH.

FOR SALE.—A most commodious Family Residence, consisting of two stories, kitchen, wash-house, well and other out-buildings, entirely new, and finished in the most tasteful manner, without reference to expense. Situated in Britannia street, next to H. McFarlane's Esquire, family residence. For particulars apply to J. HENDERSON, at the store at the corner of King st., Feb. 28, 1851. -42 in Nuanu street.

LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a few lots of land situated on Waikiki plains, for private sale. Plans of the above may be seen at the auction room. 1-4 H. SEA.

VALUABLE house and lot for sale.—The new and commodious house recently erected by the subscribers, situated on Britania at, adjoining the residence of Dr. Rooke. Said house is built in a most thorough manner of the very best materials. It contains fourteen rooms with a cellar underneath 36x28 ft. Adjoining the same is a large house, cook house, an excellent well of water, &c. Said house is well adapted for a hotel or genteel boarding house. For further particulars enquire of
May 10, 1852 BRANDON & WOOD.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS
TO THE UNITED STATES, via Panama, having Insurance, and the Atlantic Mutual and other lines in New York, and our own in one of the best fire proof buildings in California, we are enabled to furnish the best security for persons sending treasure or parcels by this line. Drafts at sight on our agents Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock, corner Wall and Pearl streets, New York.
JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor,
280 Montgomery st., San Francisco.
AGENTS.
Thompson & Hitchcock, New York.
G. E. Clift, Sacramento City.
W. B. F. Cheesman, Marysville.
Elliot, Portland, Oregon.
Mitchell & Co., Uniontown, H. I.
N. B.—An Express Mail with such other packages as may be sent, will be forwarded from these islands to the United States by every opportunity.
MITCHELL & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
Honolulu, Jan. 1, 1851 -34-47

SCHOOL BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED, per ship "Lo Choo," a large and well selected assortment of Elementary School Books, adapted to the wants of the schools in Honolulu, consisting of
Leavitt's reading books, 1st, 2d, 3d & 4th series.
Grigg & Elliott's do 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th series.
Webster's spelling book.
Webster's primary arithmetic.
Do American do.
Webster's elementary grammar.
English
Nutting's drawing cards.
Mutton's Astronomy.
Scholar's record book, Physiology for children.
Art of painting, national accountants.
Writing books, different varieties.
Sets of Blais's outline maps and keys.
Blais's analysis of geography.
Smith's geogra.
Together with a variety of juvenile reading and story books, including Arthur's, Abbott's, Charlotte Elizabeth, &c. At Polynesian office.
Feb. 22-31

FOR SALE by the subscribers: 6 half bbls Halibut fine in prime order, 30 quarter bbls tongue and sounds, 200 boxes champagne cider, 8 bbls dried apples, 300 kegs fresh Goshen butter, 10 boxes Swaim's pancrea, 10 boxes Tomson's sassa-parilla, 25 bbls white wine vinegar, 25 tierces hams, 20 cases Chocolate, 20 cases pickles, 25 cases caviar, 25 cases lobsters, 50 cases as'd sutter, 25 cases pickled lobsters, 100 cases water, butter and soda crackers. All of which we offer at the lowest market prices for cash or approved credit.
May 17-18 CRABB & SPALDING.

HOTELS.

National Dining Saloon.

THE undersigned proprietor of the above named establishment, is now prepared to accommodate boarders by the day or week and lodgers by the week or month. His table will always be found supplied with the best market affords, and will be served by European or American waiters, and his rooms are fitted with taste and neatness. His terms are as moderate as those of any similar establishment on the Islands.
Jan. 25-31 J. B. FLANDREAU.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
HENRY MACFARLANE begs to acquaint his friends, and Gentlemen arriving in Honolulu, that his Hotel will be found to possess every requisite accommodation; Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, of superior quality. Superior Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
WINE, SPIRITS, &c., PER BOTTLE.
Champagne, - - - \$2.50 Whiskey - - - \$2.50
Port - - - 2.00 Brandy, Martell's - - - 2.50
Sherry, - - - 2.00 best, - - - 2.50
Madeira, - - - 2.00 Gin, Schiedam, best - - - 2.50
Hock, - - - 1.50 Ale, - - - 75
Sauterne, - - - 1.00 Porter, - - - 75
Claret, - - - 1.00 Cordials & Liqueurs - - - 2.00
Cider, - - - 1.00 Old Tom, - - - 2.50
BATHS.
Hot Baths, - - - \$1.00
Cold and Shower Baths, - - - 50
Honolulu, September 21st, 1850. -19-15.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.—Victor Chancelier & Medaille would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the above well known stand, where they will be happy, at all times, to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.
The bar will always be supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. The table will be furnished from the very best market affords. Board by the day or week. Pic-nic and private parties supplied at short notice. Good sleeping rooms attached to the premises. [Sept 14-15-18]

CANTON HOTEL
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the premises known as the Canton Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Thompson, begs to notify the residents of Honolulu and transient visitors generally, that their bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Wines, Liqueurs, &c., and the table with the best viands the market affords, having secured the services of a first rate cook and steward, they hope by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.
N. B. A well fitted Billiard Room, Bowling Alleys and sleeping apartments attached to the premises.
JOHN B. BARTLETT & CO.
Honolulu, July 20, -10-6m

MAINE HOTEL.
BROWN & FRIEL, would respectfully notify their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the above named establishment, where they will be happy to receive the calls of those who may favor them with their patronage.
The rooms are airy, and fitted up in elegant style, and the bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors and cigars. Two good bowling alleys are connected with the house.
Strangers visiting this port, and gentlemen resident in Honolulu are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. 12-15

NEW HOTEL
LIBERTY HALL.
The above House has recently been opened as a first class Hotel. No expense has been spared in fitting it with every modern convenience for comfort and elegance. The Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liqueurs and Cigars; and the proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a share of the public patronage.
JAMES DAWSON.
Honolulu, Sept. 7, 1850. 17 15*

AVISO CONSULAR.—Segun una circular que ha expedido el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile, fecha 24 de Julio, a todos los Consules de las naciones extranjeras; a todos aquellos a quienes concierne y convenga saber que con fecha 16 del mismo mes el Congreso de la república promulgó una Ley concediendo a los buques extranjeros que visiten los puertos de Chile, las mismas franquicias de que gozan los nacionales, exceptuando solo que puedan hacer el cabotaje; con la condicion de que las respectivas naciones convengan en reciprocarse dicha ley en todos sus puntos. Por tanto, y habiendo convenido el Gobierno de S. M. el Emperador de Austria, segun el senado de la mencionada ley, los Buques Havaianos que hayan de visitar los puertos de Chile, obtendran en este Consulado los documentos necesarios que los pondra en regla con las Aduanas de la Republica de Chile.
F. R. VIDA, Consul de Chile.
Honolulu, Diciembre 24 de 1850.

CONSULATE NOTICE.—In accordance with a circular which was issued by the Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile on the 24th of July, 1850, to Consuls of all nations. Be it known to all whom it may concern and relate, that by an act of the 16th July, 1850, a law was passed in the Chambers of Chile, relating to foreign vessels, by which it was decreed that all vessels visiting the ports of Chile shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as those bearing the national flag, (excepting only as relating to the coasting trade) under this condition. That each respective nation to which this privilege extends, reciprocates the same advantages in favor of the vessels of Chile. Therefore, having corresponded with the government of His Hawaiian Majesty, to accept and reciprocate the full sense of aforesaid law, be it known that captains of all Hawaiian vessels who from this date may visit any of the ports of Chile, will, upon applying at this consulate, obtain such necessary documents as shall establish the above named rights in all ports of the Republic.
F. R. VIDA, Consul of Chile.
Honolulu, Dec. 24, 1850. -13-33.

OMAKOU, NA MEA NONA NA INOA
malaloa, e naho ana ma Honolulu nei, na ke noi ana o Starkey Janion ma, na ke pono makou ka hoono ana e o kela, pahu hao i hanaia ia T. Milner ma, ma Liverpool, ma ke kai wela loa, i kela hora o ka, ke hoike aku nei makou, i ka wehe ana o na pahu hao la, aole i wela i na palapala i waihoia i loko maua o ke ana o ke ahi. Ua pono maoli no.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDENTS at Honolulu, having, at the request of Messrs. Starkey, Janion & Co., witnessed one of Messrs. Tho's Milner & Sons' (of Liverpool), patent Fire resisting Safes exposed to the effects of a tent fire resisting Safes exposed to the effects of a tent fire, that upon the said Fire Resisting Safe being opened, we found letters and papers that had been deposited therein prior to the fire in an excellent state of preservation.
March 22, 1850.

J. C. Spalding, F. R. Vida & Co., R. W. Wood, N. F. Sayre, Wm. Janion, Dr. E. Hoffmann, Leon de Aguirre, H. Hackfeld.
Ma ka hale kuai o Starkey Janion ma, i kela pahu hao la, i oleloia malua, a me na palapala i waihoia i loko.
The Safe above mentioned, with the letters and papers it contained, may be seen at the store of Messrs. STARKEY, JANION & CO. 45-47

WHITE and Colored Blankets, extra large size, for sale by 46-47 ALDRICH & RUSSELL.

The Polynesian.

Published by Authority.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE LICENSING OF PUBLIC SHOWS.

Be it enacted by the Nobles and Representatives in Legislative Council assembled: Sec. 1. That the Minister of the Interior may, upon the application of any person, license all Public Shows, Theatrical, Equestrian, or other exhibitions of any description, to which admission is obtainable on payment of money, for such time, and upon such terms and conditions as the said Minister of the Interior, shall think reasonable; and the Chief of Police in any town or district where the same shall be exhibited, may regulate such show or exhibition in such manner as he shall think necessary for the preservation of order and the public peace.

Sec. 2. Any person, who shall set up or promote any such exhibition, or shall publish or advertise the same, or otherwise aid or assist therein, without a License first obtained, as provided in the preceding section, or contrary to the terms or conditions of such License, or after the same shall have expired, without obtaining a new one, shall be fined a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. Any police or other district justice shall have the power to issue a warrant for the arrest of any person complained against for the violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section, to try such person, and if found guilty to fine him for such offence, as above provided.

Sec. 4. This Act shall be published in the "Elele," and "Polynesian" newspapers, and take effect on the tenth day after said publication.

Passed by the House of Representatives, May 20, 1851.

WILLIAM L. LEE,

Speaker.

KEONI ANA,

Pres. House of Nobles,

KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE IN CERTAIN FISHING GROUNDS.

Whereas certain persons to whom Government lands have been sold, have assumed exclusive rights of fishing in the sea adjacent to said land without the justification of law; and whereas the people, in numerous instances, have been unjustly deprived of their rights to fish on the grounds long since made free to them by law, namely, on the fishing ground commonly known as the Kihoe Grounds, the Lihoe Grounds, the Malolo Grounds, and the fishing of the ocean from the reefs seaward. And whereas, the present law affords no sufficient protection to the people in those rights;

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in Legislative Council assembled:

Sec. 1. That no person who has bought, or may hereafter buy, any Government land, or obtain land by lease or other title from any party, has, or shall have any greater right than any other person, resident in this Kingdom over any fishing ground not included in his title, although adjacent to said land. The fish in said fishing ground shall belong to all persons alike, and may be taken at any time, subject only to the taboos of the Minister of the Interior.

Sec. 2. If that specie of fish which has been taboed by any Konohiki, shall go on to the ground which have been, or may be, given to the people, such fish shall not be taboed thereon. It shall only be taboed when caught within the bounds of the Konohiki's private fishing. Nor shall it be lawful for a Konohiki to taboo more than one kind of fish upon any fishing grounds which lie adjacent to each other.

Sec. 3. Every Konohiki or other person who shall willfully deprive another of any of his legal rights to fish on any fishing grounds which now is, or may become, free to the use of the people, or who shall willfully exact from another any portion of the fish caught on any public fishing ground, or who shall willfully exact of another, for the use of any private fishery, a greater amount of fish than by law he is entitled to receive as his share, and any tenant or other person who shall willfully deprive any Konohiki of his fishing rights, by appropriating to himself the taboed fish of said Konohiki, or otherwise, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars for every such offence, in the discretion of the Court, and in default of the payment of said fine, be imprisoned at hard labor until the same is paid.

Sec. 4. The several district justices of the Kingdom shall have the power to try and punish all offences against the provisions of the preceding section committed in their respective districts.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect ten days from and after the publication of the same in the Elele and Polynesian newspapers.

Passed by the House of Representatives May, 25, 1851.

WILLIAM L. LEE,

Speaker.

KEONI ANA,

Pres. House of Nobles,

KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

For the Polynesian.

THE Hawaiian Legislature being in session, and as I like going a head—for chiefs and people need to be taught promptness and efficiency in business matters—allow me to make, through your columns, as I am doing through the Elele, other suggestions which may aid, in some measure, the deliberations of the Nobles and Representatives, for the good of the nation. To the candid consideration of the members of both houses I commend the hints which I now throw out. No member of the Legislature will think himself too important to say with the Speaker of the

Lower House, "We shall have need of all the light and wisdom which we can obtain from each other and those around us." Glad to hear him add, "Let us never forget the Great Source of Wisdom above."

Without farther preface, I proceed to speak of education, at Hawaii, as a means of social and moral improvement. When I speak of education, I mean the systematic and thorough going instruction of the Hawaiian race—the mass of the people, in their own language. I say the mass; for education, to produce its legitimate influence, must be diffused throughout all ranks, just as heaven is cast into the measure of floor, and thus made to leaven the whole lump. It is desirable that a portion of the rising generation be thoroughly educated—carried forward, in schools and seminaries, as far as possible, that they may fill important posts in Church and State; may be qualified to discharge the duties of legislators, magistrates, and governors; teachers of schools, physicians, lawyers, ministers to foreign consuls, preachers of the gospel and pastors of churches. It may be desirable that children of foreigners, by Hawaiian mothers, be thoroughly instructed in the English language, till they become proficient in studies of this sort. But of these higher branches of education, I am not concerned, at present, to speak, but of the primary school—of the importance of pouring the light of instruction upon the entire nation; of training for usefulness the children who will be the future acting men and women of Hawaii; not merely the farmers and mechanics, but voters; and, in some cases, the legislators of the nation; in a word the beauty and strength of the land. These must be educated—must be taught to read and think—must become an intelligent body, or there will be little hope of the permanence of religious or political institutions.

The subject of education will, of course, come before the Legislature, and will doubtless receive due attention, at the hands of the Members of both Houses. Much will depend upon the action taken by the Lower House. Let me with proper deference to the wisdom of this body, suggest that they take hold of the subject with energy. I trust they take it for granted that the people must and shall be educated; that the safety and honor of the nation demand this; that it cannot be dispensed with. Let it be the question of questions—How can the object of diffusing universal education among the people be attained? Let every member wake up to the importance of this subject, and be prepared to grapple with every difficulty which may beset it. The fact of its being thus regarded and treated, both by foreigners and Hawaiians—both by Chiefs and Representatives, will invest it with importance in the eyes of the people generally. On the contrary, let the subject of education be treated as a matter of minor importance—of some little value, certainly, though not primary; less than that of commerce, or agriculture, or finance, and, in my opinion, instead of improvement there will be a retrograde movement, parents, teachers, and pupils will be alike indifferent on the subject of education; schools already languishing will decline still more rapidly; and ignorance and its attendant evils will greatly increase. There will be a terrible reaction. Other enterprises of the day, which are becoming prominent, will override the enterprise of educating the people, conducted in a lifeless or sleepy lukewarm manner. We know who hath said, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." God grant that this may not be said of the Hawaiian race.

Chiefs, representatives of the people, friends of the nation, awake to the importance of saving the occupants of these fair islands from an end so fearful. Resolve that you will do your duty in the premises, so that if the people will reject knowledge, and perish, on themselves alone shall rest the responsibility.

AGRICOLUS.

Maui, May 20.

For the Polynesian.

MR. EDITOR.—I am glad to see that you are sound on the subject of reducing the duty on spirituous liquors; and I trust you will raise the note of remonstrance against any attempts to curtail the land with an increased consumption of this woe-procurring article. I assure you of my warmest sympathy and co-operation, and of the sympathy of all the friends of the right in my neighborhood. I am amazed that there should be amongst you advocates of a measure which will necessarily increase this traffic. Pray have there not already been victims enough laid on the polluted altar of Intemperance among us? Shall this number be increased? May not the friends of God and man raise the cry of distress, when they see the accomplished, the talented, the amiable, those who might be a blessing to all around them, dragged down to a dishonored grave? Is it not grievous to be compelled to write Ichabod, over the door of rising genius; to

"Pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame;
Walk backward, with averted gaze,
And hide the shame?"

May the Hawaiian Legislature have wisdom to oppose, with firmness, the increase of a traffic, at once dishonorable to God, and ruinous to man.

We on Maui look to you, also, for aid to put down intemperance, on our island. I am assured, on all hands, by the people, who do business there, daily, and by our friend L. L. Torbert, Esq., that Kalepolepo is one of the worst places, on account of drunkenness, on the islands. There are said to be two beer guzzling establishments at that place, and the amount of dissipation is immense.

Kula is full of potatoes, nearly ripe, of a fine quality. There are 100 carts in Kula, and some 300 or 400 yoke of oxen, besides mules, donkeys, &c.; so that, with the blessing of God on good management, there is nothing to prevent gains flowing in like a river, and not only refreshing ourselves, on Maui, but, Mr. Editor, reaching you at Honolulu, and giving a new impulse to business

on all the islands. And yet there is danger that all these benefits will be counteracted by the beer shops at Kalepolepo, and other places along that shore. The people tell me that they have immense trouble with their teamsters. On reaching the shore they are easily decoyed into these miserable shops, being weary and thirsty. After a taste of the wretched beverage, they care little for their teams or for their loads; neglect all till they have filled themselves with this vile compound; and then how well fitted they are to dispose of their loads, and get back to Kula, you can easily guess.

Saturday is the great day at Kalepolepo. Query.—Did our Maui pleasure-loving characters borrow the hint from their Saturday-horse-riding-theatre-going friends at Honolulu? Well, these teamsters not only have a thorough-going revel, on Saturday, but they fill their kegs with the good creature, and take with them a sufficient quantity to make their friends drunk at home. Of this I have no doubt, and the fact is as alarming as it is shameful.

Do you ask—What are you going to do about it? Every thing in my power. Our people, from Kula to Hamakua, have petitioned the Legislature for aid in putting down the evil.

We need and must have a new magistrate. Napela, the native magistrate, instead of being a terror to evil doers, is one of the foremost in the iniquity. Torbert is of opinion that a good magistrate, say Judge Bowlin—late of the Police Court, at Honolulu—would put a damper upon the evil at once. Those land sharks would not care to pay more than one or two \$500 fines, for imbruing their fellow men; nor would native Hawaiians stand many fines.

An intelligent upright magistrate would do great good, at this time, and it would be good economy to secure the services of such a one, even at a high salary.

I think you will unite with me, Mr. Editor, in beseeching God to save Lahaina from the curse and wretchedness of the passage of a bill authorising the sale of spirituous liquors. I trust there will be found principle enough in the Legislature, to throw out this Bill.

Thine for the nation,

PASTOR OF MAKAWAO.

May 21, 1851.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MR. HUNTER'S BILL.—In the cases of N. L. & G. Griswold against Hugh Maxwell, Collector at New York, and Thompson and Foreman against H. Greeley, Collector at Boston, the Supreme court of the United States have unanimously decided.

1st. That under the Tariff laws of 1823, 1830, 1832, 1842, and 1846, merchandise is to be appraised at the time when purchased or procured, and not when shipped.

2nd. That additions made under the 8th section of the Tariff of 1846 to avoid penalties and get possession of goods, are compulsory and involuntary, and, if protested, can be recovered back by suit.

3d. That under the Tariff of 1842 and 1846, penalties can be exacted only on purchased goods, and not on goods consigned on producers and manufacturers account.

4th. That if all the appraisers do not make a personal examination of goods as required by their oath of office, no penalty can be exacted.

5th. That the removal of a merchant appraiser is illegal, as his duty is judicial and not merely ministerial.

6th. That the Instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury do not justify the Collector in making illegal exactions, nor protect him from suit by the importer.

7th. That the invoice and oath of the fair importer are the best test of the value of goods.

To deprive the Importers of the benefit of these decisions of the Supreme Court, a bill has been introduced and passed by the Senate, which will be calculated for some time to work great injustice.

And it is to be regretted that the bill as originally introduced by Mr. Winthrop has not been changed sufficiently to produce a thorough alteration of the Tariff of 1846, and to introduce either the principal of Home Valuation, or of specific duties; especially as the substitute is calculated to favor the designs of foreign manufacturers.

The Foreign Manufacturer will, under this law, invoice his goods without regard to their intrinsic value, and will not be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for so doing, while the American Merchant residing at home and purchasing goods through his Agent abroad at the fair prices in foreign markets, will still be compelled, under the laws of 1799, 1823, 1830, 1842, & 1846, to produce the invoice of the actual price he has paid, and for an increase in the foreign market prices between the time of his purchase, and time of shipment, is subject to indictment for perjury in swearing to a false invoice; will have a penalty of 20 per cent. on the appraised value extorted for the rise in prices in the foreign market, and will have to abandon the ruinous competition with unnaturalized agents of foreign manufacturers, who must ultimately secure a permanent ascendancy over our citizens, no matter what talent and industry the latter employ to secure purchasers at the lowest market prices abroad.

More especially will the commerce with remote countries, such as China, India, Chili and the Islands of the Pacific, be seriously affected by this Act, because the difference in the foreign market prices, with the exemption from duty on freight, constitutes the only profit on such importations. In truth, it is worse than folly to require an invoice which under this new Act is to be wholly disregarded in appraising the foreign value of goods, while it makes the importer's oath on entry a useless formality, serving only to draw down on his integrity the imputation of perjury and the forfeiture of his estate.

This bill can serve no useful purpose, except it be to destroy all reliance on invoices, however verified, and by whomsoever produced; and thus, in time, may substitute for the ad valorem system, the more simple and perfect operation of specific duties.

By the second section of the proposed Act, there is given an unparalleled power to U. S. Appraisers, whose bare certificate will be the sole, conclusive and final determination of the values of all merchandise whether they have or have not made any personal examination of the goods;—and where there are no appraisers, the Collector's certificate alone will forever bar the merchant from all redress, either by appeal to the Treasury, or to the Courts of Law. The Constitutional protection of trial by jury being thus wholly destroyed, its operations will enhance the oppressions under the present ad valorem systems, and co-operate to its destruction.

The third section of this Act is still more remarkable than the first two, and creates four additional appraisers with Visatorial power, to be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury;—and in cases of difference between the Collector and Importer, in regard to the value of goods, one of these Visitors is to be associated with a merchant appointed by the Collector to appraise the goods; and the Collector is made umpire between these two in case of disagreement. The evident objections to this provision are, that no four men, however extensive their commercial attainments may be, could be sufficient to perform the requirements of this section, and under the second section, the certificate of all these incompetent men, and a prejudiced collector, will destroy all redress for wrongs done through either their malice or ignorance, while the sole merchant's appraiser will be left unaided.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL MISSIONARY SCHEME.—The *Opinion Publique* takes up with warmth some remarks by the *National* on an effort making by the Roman Catholic Clergy to obtain greater influence in the mercantile navy. We extract as follows:—

"The *National* announces in these terms the creation of a Catholic Navy. Creation is not the proper word; it is an old undertaking, which it is desired to verify and increase. The object of this undertaking is to propagate the Catholic faith, and to promote the commerce of small ware. Thus far Providence has not blessed it; and it is urgent to make a new effort. A subscription is opened in all France. People subscribe for 500fr. or 5fr. The subscribers at 500fr. will have a part in the profits; and those of 5fr. will only gain indulgences. The undertaking is directed by a superior ecclesiastical committee. This 'Council of the Catholic Admiralty' is composed of Mgr. Bonamy, superior-general of the congregation of Picpus, president; M. Etienne, superior-general of the Petres de la Misericorde; M. Libermann, superior-general of the congregation du Saint Esprit, and M. Rubillon provincial of the company of Jesus. There are, we are certain, amongst the subscribers of the *National* some republican Catholics, who lament the anti-religious spirit of their Journal, but who take in the *National* on account of its republican character. To these subscribers it will certainly be very agreeable to learn that a Catholic Admiralty is being established under the spiritual direction of the persons named by the *National*, persons whose names are the best of guarantees to all Catholics interested in the propagation of the faith. The *National* has, then, rendered a service to this excellent enterprise which, perhaps, it desired to injure. In admitting that the Catholics are very restricted in number amongst the subscribers to a journal, which like all its colleagues, with one exception, seeks all opportunities of insulting the Catholic religion, the *National* will admit that it possesses a considerable number of intelligent subscribers, to whom an affair has no need to be explained in detail, and who accept great political results from whatever source France can derive them. A whole class of readers will be usefully instructed by the brief indications of the *National* transformed into a gratuitous advertiser. In a country in which the history of Mr. Pritchard has made so much noise, it is not necessary to explain how the English make use of the Protestant propaganda to extend commerce; and if people are not influenced by the consideration of the advantage the Catholic propaganda may derive from the extension which commerce will take, they ought to be so by the advantages which commerce will derive from the efforts of the Catholic propaganda. To unite these two interests—to develop one by the other; instead of the mercantile missionary like Mr. Pritchard, from whom England derives advantage, but by whom religious morality is injured—to have missionaries seconded by merchants, and merchants who reap in fields opened—often at the sacrifice of their blood—by missionaries—is a simple undertaking, and of striking utility—and of this, the *National* does not, it is true, give a false idea, though it has not seized it with sympathetic intelligence. To propagate the Catholic faith, and at the same time encourage the exterior commerce of France, by taking shares for speculation, if one has the funds or in giving a piece of 5fr. if one only wishes to take a part in a good work—is a well conceived measure. The *National* ought to have completed its advertisement by saying where the public can subscribe. We are convinced that several of its readers, Catholics, or politicians would have carried their piece of 5fr. to the address indicated. The readers of the *Opinion Publique* have long known the Societe d'Océanie; it has given an account of the results already obtained with the small number of vessels composing its Catholic navy, which are placed at the service of foreign missions. They know that it makes numerous efforts, and we have no need to recommend it. The article of the *National* suffices.

DEPRIVITY OF MAN.—Various are the causes which contribute to the fictitious depravity of man. Defective